

**CONSTITUTIONAL**  
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 3  
Wm. GLENN, Editor.  
**Democratic State Ticket.**  
ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
GEN. BENJAMIN LEFVER,  
Of Shelby County.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
THOMAS M. KEY,  
Of Hamilton County.  
FOR MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
WILLIAM LARWILL,  
Of Ashland County.

**Political Conventions.**  
A Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this (the 13th) District will be held in  
**MARIETTA, O., ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 23d.**  
A Convention to nominate a candidate for County Auditor, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Commissioner, Probate Judge and Judiciary Director will be held at  
**Town Hall, McConelsville, Saturday, Aug. 18th.**  
A Convention to present a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas will be held at  
**Town Hall, McConelsville, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 16th.**  
Disregarding all former differences on political questions and issues, we invite Democrats and all men of conservative views to assemble at the usual place of holding elections in their respective townships on  
**Saturday, August 11th,**  
AT THE HOUR OF 3 P. M.  
And then and there select two delegates to the Congressional Convention, eight delegates to the County Convention, and two delegates to the Judicial Convention.

The time has come when an earnest and patriotic effort should be made to restore the Union on a just and equal basis. The restoration policy of President Johnson should be endorsed and upheld. The principles enunciated in his Veto Message of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bill seem to be correct and proper, and should be sustained. All voters, without distinction of party, who believe that it belongs exclusively to the several States of this Union to determine each for itself the qualifications of voters, and who are opposed to the conferring of the right of voting upon the negro; those who, at the present time, are opposed to all amendments of the Constitution of the United States, which give the colored race an equal voice, by their Senators and Representatives in the proportion of amendments; those who are opposed to the exemption of THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS of the wealth of the country from taxation, and are in favor of making every species of wealth bear its fair and equal share of the burdens of taxation for all purposes, are cordially invited to unite in an effort to elect men to place and power the unworthy agents, who seem to legislate and govern for their own special benefit, and for the perpetuation of power.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee,  
JAS. M. GAYLORD, Chairman,  
J. H. GOUDY, Secretary.

**President Johnson's Message on the Admission of Tennessee.**  
WASHINGTON, July 24.  
To the House of Representatives:

The follow joint resolution, restoring Tennessee to her relations to the Union, was last evening presented for my approval:

WHEREAS, In the year 1861 the Government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States; and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and,

WHEREAS, Said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The people of said State did, on the 22d day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a Constitution and Government whereby slavery was abolished, and ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same, were declared null and void; and,

WHEREAS, A State government has been organized under said Constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relations to the Union, and is again enabled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The preamble consists simply of statements, some of which are assumed; while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion. It comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the Executive, or the State. It does not admit to their seats in Congress the Senators and Representatives

from the State of Tennessee; notwithstanding the passage of the resolution, each House, in the exercise of the Constitutional right to judge for itself of the election returns and qualifications of its members, may at its discretion admit them or continue to exclude them.

If a joint resolution of this character were necessary and binding as a condition precedent to the admission of members of Congress, it would happen, in the event of a veto by the Executive, that Senators and Representatives could only be admitted to the halls of Congress by a two-thirds vote of each of the two Houses.

Among other reasons recited in the preamble for the declaration contained in the resolution is the ratification by the State Government of Tennessee of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. If, as is also declared in the preamble, said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States, it would really seem to follow that the joint resolution which at this late day has received the sanction of Congress should have been passed, approved and placed on the statute books before any amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the Legislature of Tennessee for ratification; otherwise the inference is plainly deducible that, while in the opinion of Congress the people of a State may be so strongly disloyal to be entitled to representation, they may, nevertheless, during the suspension of their former practical relations to the Union, have an equally potent voice with other and loyal States in propositions to amend the Constitution, upon which so essentially depend the stability, prosperity and very existence of the nation.

A brief reference to my inaugural message of December 4, 1865, will show the steps taken by the Executive for the restoration to their constitutional relations of the States that had been affected by the rebellion.

Upon the cessation of active hostilities Provisional Governors were appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected by the people, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the Courts of the United States were reopened, the blockade removed, the custom-houses re-established, and postal operations resumed. The amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery forever within the limits of the country, was also submitted to the States, and they were thus invited to and did participate in a ratification, thus exercising the highest functions pertaining to a State. In addition, nearly all of these States, through their Conventions and Legislatures, had adopted and ratified constitutions of government whereby slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same, were declared null and void.

So far, then, the political existence of the States, and their relations to the Federal Government, had been fully and completely recognized and acknowledged by the Executive Department of the Government, and the completion of the work of restoration, which had progressed so favorably, was submitted to Congress, upon which devolved all questions pertaining to the admission to their seats of the Senators and Representatives chosen from the States whose people had engaged in the rebellion. All these steps had been taken when, on the fourth day of December, 1865, the XXXIXth Congress assembled. Nearly eight months have elapsed since that time, and no other plan having been proposed by Congress for the measures instituted by the Executive, it is now declared in the joint resolution submitted for my approval, that the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relations to the Union, and again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Thus, after the lapse of nearly eight months, Congress proposes to pave the way to the admission of the representatives of one of the eleven States whose people arrayed themselves in rebellion against the constitutional authority of the Federal Government. Earnestly desiring to relieve every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress to the admission to seats of loyal Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee. I have, notwithstanding the anomalous character of the proceedings, affixed my signature to the resolution. My approval, however, is not to be construed as an acknowledgment of the right of Congress to pass laws preliminary to the admission of only qualified Representatives from any of the States. Neither is it to be considered as committing me to all the statements made in the preamble, some of which are, in my opinion, without foundation in fact, especially the assertion that the State of Tennessee has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the

United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

No official notice of such ratification has been received by the Executive, or filed in the Department of State. On the contrary, unofficial information from most reliable sources induces the belief that has not yet been constitutionally sanctioned by the Legislature of Tennessee. The right of each House under the Constitution to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred upon the two branches of Congress.

In conclusion, I can not too earnestly repeat my recommendation for the admission of Tennessee and all other States as a fair and equal participation in the National Legislature, when they present themselves to the persons of loyal Senators and Representatives, who can comply with all the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. By this means harmony and reconciliation will be effected, the practical relations of all the States to the Federal Government re-established, and the work of restoration inaugurated upon the termination of the war successfully completed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1866.

**The Philadelphia Convention.**  
The New York Herald takes a very proper view of the duties of the approaching Philadelphia Convention of August 14. It is to be simply a conference of the whole country to express approval of the immediate restoration policy of President Johnson. It is intended to strengthen his position, and to bring to his support in the approaching Congressional and State elections that aid moral and political, that will secure the success of that policy. It makes no difference, therefore, who attend, either from the North or South, only that they support the policy, and are ready to give their assistance in bringing about an early restoration of the country. That is the point at issue. The Herald says:

"The convention does not assemble to organize a distinct party; to promulgate new ideas, or to raise new issues. All of these points are settled in advance of the meeting. It is simply a gathering to express approval of the acts of the Executive, and to show that the country is with him. The larger the number that attend the better, and the larger the number of political functions that are represented, the stronger will be the moral force of the expression of approval. We would admit every body who comes, whether from the North or the South, provided they bring with them evidence that they incline this one principle."

"It has only to proclaim its confidence in and support of the restoration policy of the Executive, and issue an address to the people in which shall be combined the misdeeds and shortcomings of the present Radical Congress. All these are found in the records of that body and are only to be arranged in the form of an indictment and submitted to a jury of the people at the coming election. This is all that the Convention has to do, and in this manner assist and hasten the adjustment of our internal troubles, by presenting the whole question in a practical form to the people for them to act upon at the ballot box."

That is simply the long and the short of the whole affair. No new party is to be formed, no new ideas promulgated, no new issues raised. All these points are already settled. It is to show that the country is with the President and against Congress, on the restoration policy, and to agree upon a united effort, in the approaching fall elections, to maintain the policy of the President as the better plan for the speedy restoration of general peace and harmony.

[Pittsburg Correspondence Louisville Courier.]  
An Illinois Young Lady Deceived and Deserted.  
A young woman named Mary Melvin appeared at the office of Alderman Donaldson on Saturday evening, and made the following statement:

About two months since, while at the home of her parents, in Centralia, Illinois, she made the acquaintance of a young man named Frank Herron, then employed as clerk agent on the Southern branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. After a time Herron began to show a disposition to pay love-like attentions to the daughter. The fact became known to her parents, when her father ordered her to dismiss Herron, on his usual visit, and he determined to forbid him the house in case she would not comply with his parental order.

On occasion of Herron's next visit, Miss Melvin informed him of the opposition her friends expressed to his suit, and requested him not to come to the house, but agreed to meet him the following Sunday evening at a place called Old, some seven miles distant on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, where they proposed to have an uninterrupted talk over their mutual affection.

According to agreement, the twin met in Old, and forthwith engaged a room in a hotel for the purpose of passing the day in each other's society. In the evening Mary proposed returning to Centralia, but Herron opposed the proposition, calling her to mind that her father had been informed of her whereabouts, and would, as a matter of course, be greatly incensed at her conduct. This had the effect of frightening the girl to some extent, and, finally, at the entreaty of Herron, she consented to go with him to Cincinnati, where they were to be married immediately on their arrival.

On reaching the Queen City, they put up at Pemberton House, on Broadway, where they were married. The third day after the nuptial ceremony, Herron left his bride stating that he was coming to this city to go into business and would send for her in the course of a week.

A few days after she received a letter from him, dated Harrisburg, but post-marked Pittsburg, in which he informed her that he had a wife in Schenectady, New York, and therefore, their marriage was null and void. He concluded the cavalier epistle by advising her to go to her parents.

Believing Herron to be in the city, she procured a loan from a lady boarder at the Pemberton House, to whom she made known the facts, and taking the evening train at Cincinnati, she arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon. Desirous of having Herron arrested for his baseness, she inquired for a Magistrate's office, and was shown to that of Alderman Donaldson, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Herron on a charge of desertion.

If the above story be true, it shows a want of discretion on the part of the girl, which is almost criminal, while words are inadequately to express the contempt we feel for her doer.

Miss Melvin, or Mrs. Herron, is quite young, not more than seventeen, and doubtless belongs to that numerous class who set aside the advice of their friends and become the victims of love-sick sentimentalism.

White women in New York are earning eleven cents a day making shirts, and that, too, while the Federal Congress is voting away millions of the money wrung by prices on taxation out of the people, including those poor women, to support in idleness lazy blacks. Eleven cents a day for hard working white women! Seven millions a year to furnish lazy blacks with clothing and rations, the latter including "white sugar."

The Franklin Register, in commenting on the grape prospect, says that a good many vineyard owners are weeping rather than laughing this summer. The season has been decidedly unfavorable for the grape crop. The continued cold rains of last month injured it materially. The early rains, coming when the grapes were in their most tender state, caused blights and mildew to some extent, while the later rains so affected them as to cause many to fall off.

Another Plague.—It is said that the grasshoppers have appeared in the vicinity of the town and are invading the cornfields in fearful numbers. One gentleman says that he does not think there will be a blade left on the corn in a thirty-acre field, by Monday, so great are the ravages the hungry insects are making.—[Nashville Union.]

Findings of a Turk.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that the tunc of some antiques that monstrosity was found by some workmen on the little Miami Railroad near the farm of Mr. Highland, near Milford, on Tuesday last. It was protruding from out of a back, and the workmen did not seem to extend the relic as fit for use but to start the gravel with, wrenching it to and fro, so as to cave and come down. Fragments broken off were taken to Dr. Ekstein, of Columbia, who started for the gravel bank in order to examine the monster tunc, whether of the mastodon or some other and even greater antediluvian animal; we cannot tell. The Dr. secured it after three hours' hard labor, and though but thirty-six inches long, it is of a shape and weight to warrant the conclusion that it must have been originally eight feet being twenty-four inches in diameter and weighing fifty pounds. Lovelock was eight feet, and the upper end five feet or so under the surface, and as white, pure to look at as the freest, finest ivory.

A man named Johnson, fifty-six years old who had been loafing and begging about St. Joseph, "without any visible means of support," was arrested on a charge of vagrancy, on Saturday last. On searching him, \$1,247 in gold and \$330 in currency was found in a belt on his person. He was discharged and his money deposited in a safe place for him. He stated he had had a part of the coin for over forty years, and is said to be deranged on the subject of hoarding money.

A SNARY FOOL.—William, look! tell us, who made you, do you know?  
William, who was considered a fool, screwed up his face and looked thoughtful, and, somewhat bewildered, slowly answered:  
"Moses, I s'pose."  
"That will do," said Counselor Gray, addressing the court; "the witness says that he supposes that Moses made him. That certainly is an intelligent answer—more than I supposed him capable of giving; for it shows that he had some faint idea of Scripture; but I must admit that it is not sufficient to entitle him to be sworn as a witness capable of giving evidence."  
"Mr. Judge," said the fool, "may I ask the lawyer a question?"  
"Certainly," said the judge.  
"Well, then, Mr. Lawyer, who do you suppose made you?"  
"Aaron, I s'pose," said Counselor Gray, imitating the witness.  
After the mirth had somewhat subsided, the witness drew out:  
"Well, now, we do read in the good Book that Aaron once made a calf, but who do you think the calf got in here?"  
The Judge ordered this witness to be sworn.

A way says that in journeying lately he was put into an omnibus with a dozen persons, of whom he did not know a single one. Turning a corner, shortly after, he was upset. "And then," said he, "I found them all out."

A young man, by the name of Johnson, had been arrested in Albany, N. Y., for perpetrating a new dodge. He fastened brackets on the tail of a rat and then sold it for a squirrel.

ROUTES TO NEW ENGLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.  
The New York Herald very justly says:  
"The people of this country would profit by a law of this kind."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That \$200,000,000 be annually appropriated, to the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania, and the cotton and wool interests of New England, in lieu of all protection and prohibitory tariffs.

The full cost of the Routes we now give to prop up these interests is over \$200,000,000 in the enhancement of prices, and hence the giving of this sum outright would be a profit.

It would, besides, be far more honest, as letting the people know exactly what they give to those commercial interests, whose dealing seems to be ever to rob them.

Rusk's style is sharp, he says in one of his most recent essays: "You women of England are all now shrieking with one voice—you and your clergymen together—because you hear of your Bibles being attacked. If you choose to obey your Bibles, you will never care who attacks them. It is just because you never fulfill a single downright precept of the book that you are so careful of its credit. The Bible tells you to dress plainly, and you are mad 'on finery'; the Bible tells you to have pity on the poor, and you trample them under your carriage wheels; the Bible tells you to do judgment and justice, and you do not care to know so much as what the Bible word justice means."

A Good Excuse.—A poor fellow sent to jail for marrying two wives, excused himself by saying that when he had one, she fought him, but when he had two, they fought each other.

If you have gone half-crazy at not having won your sweetheart as a wife, remember you might have gone the other half if you had succeeded.

The shriek of a locomotive so frightened a little boy in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, that he died.

Sugar Weddings which take place at the end of the honeymoon, are now in vogue. We suppose they will become an institution, for in this era of divorce the likelihood of a couple remaining united till the proper time for a tin wedding is extremely problematical.

P. T. Barnum is building his own monument in Bridgeport.

Ladies are supposed to look most killing when they are ready for sleighing.

SOMETHING FINE.—In the old Beesley mansion, at Elmstedt, not many days ago, a partition was removed, bringing to light a sealed closet, in which was a five-gallon demijohn bearing the date of 1761, and containing about two quarts of whiskey.—[Trenton True American.]

The number of persons admitted to the British Museum shows a continual decrease. In 1865 the number was 370,000, or nearly 170,000 fewer than in 1860. The decrease in the number of visits to the reading room within the same period has not less extraordinary.

JAMES HOLMES. Wm. SPARKS.

**F. SILL & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Tinware, Trunks  
AND  
**HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,**  
Opposite Court House, McConelsville, O.  
Jy20-17

**W. B. HEDGES, M. D.,**  
**Physician and Surgeon,**  
Respectfully offers his Professional services to the citizens of McConelsville and vicinity.  
OFFICE, FRONT ROOM OVER STONE'S STORE,  
Where he can be found at all times, day or night, unless not professionally absent.  
Jy20-17

**THE OLD ESTABLISHED**  
**GROCERY STORE**  
At the old stand, in the three-story brick, nearly opposite the Post House.

**D. H. MORTLEY**  
respectfully informs the citizens of Morgan County that he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of the various articles usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store, consisting in part of  
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Fish, Soda, Fruits, Canned Goods, Cakes, Syrups, Chees, Crackers, Raisins, Woodware, Tobacco, Cigars, Bask, etc., Rifle Powder, Blasting Powder, Fine Packing Yarn, Red Cord, Manila Rope, Lead Oil, Carlow Oil, &c., &c.  
all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail, for cash or approved country produce.  
The highest market price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.  
Every article sold at this establishment is WARRANTED as represented.  
Jy20-17

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION**  
OF THE  
**Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.**  
On the 1st day of January, 1866, made to the Auditor Ohio, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

**NAME AND LOCATION.**  
The name of the Company is the **LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**, and is located No. 104 Broadway, New York City.

**I. CAPITAL.**  
The amount of its Capital Stock, all paid up, is \$1,500,000 00.

**II. ASSETS.**  
1. Cash of the Company on hand, and in the hands of Agents and other persons \$101,629 94  
2. Real Estate unencumbered 1,000 00  
3. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company (as per vouchers accompanying) 694,250 00  
4. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage, (as per accompanying vouchers) 818,700 00  
5. Debts otherwise secured, (as per vouchers accompanying) 35,500 00  
6. Loans for premiums 15,014 51  
7. All other Securities—(Interest accrued) 35,386 66  
Total Assets of the Company \$1,402,481 11

**III. LIABILITIES.**  
Losses unpaid 25,050 00

**IV. MISCELLANEOUS.**  
The greatest amount insured in any one risk—according to circumstances.  
The greatest amount allowed by the rules to be insured in any one city, town or village—according to circumstances.  
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block—according to circumstances.  
The amount of its capital or earnings deposited in any one State as security for losses therein—none.  
The Charter, or Act of Incorporation of said Company—on file.

**STATE OF NEW YORK.**  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.  
CARLIS NORWOOD  
President, and JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and that they are the above described Officers and Agents of said Company.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of January, 1866.  
[SEAL.] [STAMP.] R. M. HEDDEN  
Notary Public.

**OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE.**  
COLUMBIA, O., January 3, 1866.  
It is hereby certified, that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Statement of Condition of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of New York, made to and filed in this Office, for the year 1865. Witness my hand and seal official.  
[SEAL.] [STAMP.] JAS. H. GOODMAN  
Auditor of State.

**CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.**  
(To expire on the 1st day of January, 1867.)  
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE.  
JANUARY DEPARTMENT.  
COLUMBIA, O., January 3, 1866.  
WHEREAS, The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, located at New York City, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition, as required by the first section of the act "To regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8, 1864, and amended February 9, 1864; and, Whereas, said Company has furnished the undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual cash capital invested in stocks, bonds, or in mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and, Whereas, said Company has filed in this office a written instrument under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agents of said Company in this State to acknowledge service of process, for and in behalf of said Company according to the terms of said law.  
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the first section of the aforesaid act, I, JAMES H. GOODMAN, Auditor of State for Ohio, do hereby certify that said Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of New York, is authorized to transact the business of said Company in this State until thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.  
In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office to be affixed this day and year above written.  
JAS. H. GOODMAN, Auditor of State.  
JAMES WATKINS, Agent, McConelsville, O.  
Jy20-17

**HOLMES & SPARKS'**  
**BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,**  
HAYING LEASED THE ROOM  
NEXT TO THE POST OFFICE, and having  
purchased an excellent assortment of  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
AS WELL AS A PRIME STOCK OF  
**Leather and Shoe Findings**  
We are prepared to make to order, on short notice,  
any thing in our line.

**We Challenge Competition,**  
EITHER IN STOCK OR WORKMANSHIP.

Of our old customers we invite a continuance of patronage, and to those who wish to be entirely satisfied with their purchases to give us a trial. None but the best stock used, and none but the very best workmen employed.

**EASTERN WORK**  
of the best manufacture kept constantly on hand, and will be sold cheap as the cheapest.

**HOLMES & SPARKS.**  
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**BARGAINS**  
AT  
**HALL'S CHEAP STORE**  
**IN MALTA.**  
**NEW GOODS**  
JUST ARRIVING—CALL AND EXAMINE.  
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